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New Literature

The most important books listed in these columns will receive notice in the book-review pages.

OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

CORNELY, R. *Historicae et criticae Introductionis in V-T. libros sacros Compendium s. theologiae auditoribus accommodatum.* 6th ed. revised and completed by Mr. Hagen. Paris: Lethielleux, 1909. Pp. xv+712.

KNABENBAUER, J. *Commentarius in Proverbia. Cum appendice "de arte rhythmica Hebraeorum," auctore F. Zorell.* Paris: Lethielleux, 1910. Pp. 271.

CORNELY, R. *Commentarius in librum Sapientiae. Opus postuum edidit F. Zorell.* Paris: Lethielleux, 1910. Pp. iv+614.

The three books here listed are from two well-known scholars of the Roman Catholic communion. They are all three dedicated to Pope Pius X and bear the stamp of the church's official approval. From the point of view of the Catholic hierarchy concerning scholarship, these volumes measure up to the required standard. They display much learning and are the fruit of diligent research. The positions taken with reference to disputed questions of date, authorship, unity, etc., are of course the traditional views indorsed by the church. The Wisdom of Solomon is a work wrought out by a Hellenistic Jew on the basis of fragments of Solomon's wisdom which had survived and were in his possession. The Book of Proverbs is essentially the work of Solomon, but allowance must be made for some modification in the way of later accretions. The Pentateuch is a product of the hand of Moses himself; the whole book of Isaiah is a unit and belongs to Isaiah of the eighth century B.C. The Book of Tobit is to be taken as literal history. The conclusions in the realm of New Testament scholarship are equally unscathed by the fire of modern historical criticism.

ARTICLES

SMITH, H. P. Old Testament Ideals, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, Vol. XXIX, 1-20.

The Presidential Address given before the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis at the annual meeting last December. The interplay of the prophets' ideal, viz., the righteous God requires righteousness, and the priests' ideal, viz., the holy God requires holiness, is outlined in an interesting discussion.

MONTGOMERY, J. A. The Dedication Feast in the Old Testament. *Ibid.*, 29-40.

This article attempts to make "a plausible argument for the celebration in early times of a dedication festival of the temple." The considerations urged, aside from the recorded festivals in connection with the completion of Solomon's temple and of Zerubbabel's temple, are found chiefly in the proposed explanation of Pss. 24 and 68 as having arisen in connection with a regularly established feast of dedication.

SCHMIDT, N. Kadesh Barnea. *Ibid.*, 61-83.

This study, with its twelve pages of photographs and map, gives a detailed description of 'Ain Kdès as it is today, showing clearly that Henry Clay Trumbull's description of the place was somewhat too imaginative. Schmidt inclines to the view that Kadesh Barnea is to be sought at 'Ain Kdérat rather than at 'Ain Kdès, the "tell" being much more impressive, the water more abundant, and the vegetation more luxuriant at the former place than at the latter.

COOK S. A. Notes on the Old Canaanite Religion. *The Expositor*, August, 1910, pp. 111-27.

A suggestive presentation of certain phases of the religion of the Canaanites, with emphasis laid upon the complex character of that religion and the consequent necessity of thorough investigation and discriminating judgment.

LANGDON, S. Relations between Canaan and Babylonia in the Hammurabi Period. *Ibid.*, pp. 128-47.

This article aims to furnish support for the Biblical story of Abraham and his times. It abounds in hypotheses concerning linguistic, historical, and religious problems. Among others, a new ancestor of Jehovah is brought forward in the Babylonian god Ishkur, who is given credit for furnishing Jehovah with his original character.

NEW TESTAMENT BOOKS

DURAND, A. The Childhood of Jesus Christ according to the Canonical Gospels. With an Historical Essay on the Brethren of the Lord. Translated from the French. Edited by Joseph Brunneau. Philadelphia: McVey, 1910. Pp. xxv+316. \$1.50 net.

This is a learned apologetic for the historical character of the infancy narratives of Matthew and Luke, especially in the matter of the virgin birth of Jesus. As to the Lord's brethren, Durand holds that they were not the sons of Mary. The patristic evidence is carefully collected and, from the apologetic point of view, skilfully handled. The book is an argument, not an investigation. It is distressing to read (p. 55) that Aristides handed his *Apology to Hadrian*, when that document itself states that it was addressed to Antoninus.

VIAUD, PROSPER. Nazareth: et ses deux Eglises de l'Annonciation et de Saint Joseph. D'après les fouilles récentes. Paris: Picard, 1910. Pp. 200.

This learned and painstaking monograph on the Christian antiquities of Nazareth is fully and finely illustrated and constitutes a real contribution to the Christian archaeology of that interesting place.

RESCH, ALFRED. Das Galiläa bei Jerusalem. Eine biblische Studie. Ein Beitrag zur Palästina Kunde. Mit einer Kartenskizze. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1910. Pp. 55. M. 1.30.

The evidence for the existence of a "Galilee" near Jerusalem, east of the Mount of Olives, is collected from the Old and New Testament, and from Jewish and Christian writers and evaluated by Resch with reference to its bearing on the possible reconciliation of the gospel narratives of the Galilean and Jerusalem resurrection appearances of Jesus.

ARTICLES

BACON, B. W. The Purpose of Mark's Gospel, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, XXIX (1910), 41-60.

Professor Bacon briefly presents and illustrates his view that the narratives of Mark were primarily composed for immediate practical purposes of edification and instruction.